also a very clever sort of fellow in his way. He is genial and kind hearted, and, though running over with good nature, always keeps an eye open to the main chance. What his motive for offering this compliment to Weed is it would be difficult to say. It may arise from his well known desire of doing the agreeable thing by everybody, or it may be that he sees a nigger in the fence in connection with the Albany wirepuller. He has probably heard that Thurlow is going into some big operations on his return here, the shinning and kiteflying for the World concern included. It strikes us that, If the hospitalities of the city are to be given to people in this free and easy sort of way, Robert Small, who brought the rebel steamer Planter from Charleston, is fairly entitled to them. Would it not be appropriate, also, to offer them to Madame Geffrard, the wife of the President of Hayti, who is now on a visit here with her daughter and son-in-law? Genet should not Javish all his attentions exclusively upon his friend Thurlow. People will otherwise think that he has nigger enough in that fence without attending to the others.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Rapid Retreat of the Rebels Down the Valley.

Junction of Gen. McDowell's with Gen. Fremont's Forces.

The Enemy Forced from Three Strong Positions.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The Rebel Jackson's Army Driven Beyond Woodstock,

&c.,

WOODSTOCK, Va., June 2, 1862. The enemy was driven out of Strasburg last evening by General Fremont's advance guard and have been closely pursued to-day by General Fremont's forces and General Bayard's cavalry brigade. They have several times made stands, and skirmishing has been constantly

poing on, but with trifling loss on both sides. One eral Bayard's command was killed and Colonel Pilen, chief of artillery, and one of General Frement's aids, The enemy are now encamped about three miles beyond Woodstock, we holding the village.
We have taken about three hundred prisoners, and

more are constantly being brought in. GENERAL FREMOYI'S HEADQUARTERS, WOODSTOCK, Va., June 2, 1862.

General Fremont, after occupying Strasburg last night,

was obliged by the darkness and tremendous storm and the fatigue of his men to delay his advance till At six o'clock the pursuit of the retreating enemy was sumed, and vigorously continued during the day.

General McDowell's advance, being part of a brigade

der General Bayard, reached Strasburg this morning and was ordered forward by General Fremont, to join in the pursuit with the cavalry and artillery. The enemy, to retard pursuit, endeavored to make a

stand in three strong positions, with artillery; but were driven rapidly, and with less, from each. The rebel Jackson's roar guard passed through Wood-

stock this afternoon, the head of his column baying reached it at sunrise. Colonel Pilsen, chief of artillery on General Fremont's

taff, who selected with great skill the successive positions for the batteries, is wounded by the fall of his horse, which was shot under him while reconnectering within thirty yards of the enemy. The batteries engaged ore Shiermer's and Buell's, of General Stahl's brigade.
The First New Jersey and First Pennsylvania cavalry,

der General Bayard, and the Sixth Ohio and Stewart's Endiana cavalry, under Colonel Lagovey, were in advance, driving the enemy before them and in support of the The roads and woods were strown with arms, store

A large number of prisoners have been taken.

Our loss is one killed and several wounded. General Fremont's rapid march, combined with Gen. McDowell's movement, has wholly relieved the Shenan-

Jackson will be overtaken and forestandon his ground entirely. Major Dwight, Col. Kenly, Dr. Stone and others are

afe at Winchester.

A battle is progressing at the latest accounts from Middletown. So say returned privates. It is rumored, via Harper's Forry, that Jackson wa

defeated yesterday at Winchester, and was retreating towards Snecker's Ferry.

It is also reported that Gen. Sigel takes command of
the army at Harper's Ferry, under Gen. Banks.

MARTINEBURG, June 2-Morning.

All is quiet No indications of the enemy in the Colonel Kenly, of the First Maryland, has reache

Martinsburg. He has a shight sabre wound on the side of his head. He will soon be able to take the field

HAGERSTOWN, June 2, 1862. day. He says that Jackson and Ashby were both at Winchester on Saturday, at one o'clock. On Supday morning their army were put in motion, towards Stras-bug, Ashby taking the route along the north of the moun tain. Shortly after daylight on Sunday he heard firing in the direction Middletown till he reached Martinsburg. Robels told him that Jackson had encountered ces of Shields and Fremont at Middletown, where Jackson was defeated and lost ten guns.

rmation received states that Jackson had twentyone regiments of infantry and fifty-two guns.

All prisoners were well treated—the sick, wounded and disabled as well as our own. As the surgeous of the

hospitals, stewards and nurses were paroled, only a small portion were taken along with the rebel army. They claim to have taken two thousand pris

Advices from the Valley of the Shenandeah indicate erace, in which so far Jackson's army has the lend.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

WILLIAMSTONE, June 1, 1869 Through the military experience and active energy of peral Williams will in a few hours be ready to take the offensive again. No one unfamiliar with the Hercu' labors attendant upon recovering from retreat an out, can imagine the obstacles to be overcome.

The gratifying intelligence was received last night tha cout, can imagine the obstacles to be over

Abs enemy concentrated in and around Halltown and Charlestown, concurred in by all to exceed twenty-five thousand, are now retreating from that position, proba-bly towards Front Royal

was discovered fording the river about two obably to attempt the capture of our heavy battery the Maryland Heights; but being discovered before they got over, they were seedily shelled back. The eights, epposite Sandy Hook, with the intention of stroy the bridge. Our heavy guns shortly drove them back. Skirmishing continued between our outpost pick ate on Belivar Heights and the enemy's scouts in front.

Pinding all efforts at turning our flank, by crossing the river and entitading our batteries, as well as ascertain ing the sternness of our centre, and perhaps hearing of se movements in their rear tending to the discou yesterday. Unless during their transient stay they have vasily improved the facilities for cross, ing the Shenandoah below Front Royal, their

route must necessarily be by the latter place. or Vis trasburg and Woodstock. In either case it is believed they will not perform an uninterrupted trip. Further than this it may not be proper to say. Jackson, intrmately acquainted with the topography of the country north of the Shenandeah, may select suitable positions, and risk a decisive battle t has been suggested that, in order to execute the policy o. carrying the war int Maryland—as recently announced by one of his com-manders, General Trimble—he may, as a desperate experiment, change his route towards the Potomac, between the Point of Rocks and the mouth of the Seneca, in retaliation (as stated by General Trim-ble) for one recent excursion up the Valley of Virginia.

Our scouts report no enemy in Martinsburg this morning. It is also reported that the new tressle work rait road bridge at Martinsburg was fired by Ashby's cavalry on their first entry into the town, and guarded until night, when the Union citizens extinguished the flames. The next day it was refired and so much of it destroyed as to re quire the entire work to be reconstructed. The rebels also tore up a portion of the track in the town and de stroyed the cars and much other valuable property be longing to the company. This twice repeated act of vandalism they will sooner or later regret for more than

In relation to the recent battle and retreat from Win chester, Brigadier General Williams, commanding the First (and at the time the only) division of the Army of the Shenandoah, under Major General Banks, officially sent for duty, ten Parrott and six brass smooth bore guns, and 250 Michigan cavalry, and this force, with parts of two small cavalry regiments under Brig. Gen. Hatch and the Major General's personal escort, was the entire forces of Jackson, Ewell and Johnson, variously estimated by prisoners, deserters and fugitives at 20,000 to 30,000, with fifty to sixty pieces of artillery. After speaking of the disposition of his troops, he pays a well written compliment to the commanders of brigades for the promptness and accuracy with which his orders were obeyed, himself observing the execution of every order given and every new movement of the enemy.
General Williams speaks in high terms of the cool conduct of Colonel Gordon, Second Massachusetts, commanding the Third brigade; and Colonel Donnelly, Twenty-eighth New York, commanding the First brigade, of Colonel Brothead, of the Michigan cavalry, who was under nedical treatment at the time, but heroically volunteered to assume his command; of Captain E. C. Pe-man, Division Commissary of Subsistence, and of Lieut. uel E. Pittman, his aid-de-camp, for their prompt, ness, efficiency and coolness; also, of Dr. Thomrs Anti-sell, Medical Director of Division; of Capt. H. M. Whittlesoy, A. Q. M., in charge of the division train; of Lieut. Augustine, (29th Pa.) Division Ordinance Officer, for saving his train from the enemy's closing grasp.

Gen. Williams, as an experienced soldier, undoubtedly estows no credit where it is undeserved.

Major Perkins, United States Army, Inspector General and Acting Assistant Adjutant General to General Banks, from his education and long experience in the field, ren. dered the most important services to General Banks. Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in charge of the herd of boeves, successfully cluded the enemy most of the way, and finally succeeded in bringing across the a large part of his herd, but with loss of his clothing fund and camp equipage.

General Hatch, with the coolness, intrepidity and

activity of an inexpersenced cavalry commander, watch, ed over the rear and daringly frustrated many attempts of the enemy to assail our retreating infantry with light

horses were seized by many panic stricken privates on the retreat, and are now probably lost to the officers and the government. The public should beware of harboring or purchasing elder, Department Provest Marshal, is instituting a rigid

In a previous letter your correspondent mentioned a rumor that a collision had occurred between the citizens of Sharpsburg and Shepardstown villages, located re-apectively on the Maryland and Virginia sides of the Potomac, and equally in juxtaposition on the war question. It now appears that on Tuesday night last a party from the latter town came over to Sharpsburg and stole one old iron field piece—a relic of other days. Believing it to be still useful, as perhaps it was, they immediately sent it forward to Jackson. On Tuesday a party of our cavalry went over to Shepardstown and demanded its return under penalty of having their town burnt; but, in view of its beyond their reach, the threat was not executed. Since that time parties among the Shepardstown invaders have been captured and are now in the proper

An order has been issued by the Provost Marshal, preventing small transient traders from absorbing all the business locations in town under forfeiture of their tock, wagons, &c.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Senator Spinola in the Field.

Senator Spinola in the Field.

The following "special order" will gratify a large circle of personal friends of the Hon. F. B. Spinola, as well as further incite the military spirit which now prevails in this community. We learn that the "order" was issued at the special request of the President and Secretary Stanton, and the Senator will doubtless raise a brigade equal in efficiency to any now in the service:—

equal in efficiency to any now in the service:—

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 162.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 2, 1862.
HON, F. B. Spinola is hereby authorized to enroll a sufficient number of companies of volunters to form a Brigade of four or five regiments, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, to serve for three years or the war. The persons selected to recruit to take out authorities, and the earolment to proceed in strict conformity with General Orders, No. 31, except that the field officers may be nominated by the said Hon. F. B. Spinola, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

The Third regiment of the Empire Brigade is now

The Third regiment of the Empire Brigade is now illing up its ranks in this city. Marion Crofts has been appointed Colonel, and Jas. C. Burke Lieutenant Colone I

The Twelfth Regiment New York State Militia.
This regiment, owing to some difficulty about transport

tation, has been unable to leave before to-day. The companies are all mustered in, cach numbering seventy-seven men, rank and file, making a total of eight hundred men. Arrangements for their departure to-day have been completed.

The Seventy-first Regiment. Twenty good men wanted for the Seventy-first regi ment, now in Washington. Those wishing to join will apply to Captain Coles, at the armory, corner of Centre and Broome streets, on this (Wednesday) evening, June 4, at eight o'clock.

The Twenty-Fifth Regiment. The Twenty-fifth regiment, Colonel Bryan, loft to-light. The full regiment did not leave, but the re-nainder will go down to-morrow.

Departure of General Scott for West

Point.
General Winseld Scott, who has been staying at the family mansion in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., took his departure on Monday afternoon. As soon as the fact became known that he was about to leave for a period, the mansion of the patrictic warrior became crowded

became known that he was about to leave for a period, the mansion of the patriotic warrior became crowded with visitors and friends, anxious to pay their farewell respects.

In conversing with one gentleman in particular on the present aspect of the affairs of the country, he warmly enlogized the proceedings of General McCledan, using, at the same time, these emphatic words:—"Did I not tell you that McCledan was the man to save and restore to their former grandeur the Union and constitution of the United States." To abother he remarked, "I may, and I may not, live to see it, but I trust to God I shall."

He was accompanied by an immense crowd of the people of the city of Elizabeth, in which the Herm

I may not, live to see it, but I trust to God I shall."

He was accompanied by an immense crowd of the people of the city of Elizabeth, in which the Hon. Judge Ogden took a leading part.

General Scott left for West Point to spend the summer months among many of his own immediate relatives, as well as his military acquaintances. After these months have passed over General Scott will, it soared to live so long, again return to his mansion at Elizabeth to spend the winter season.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1826.

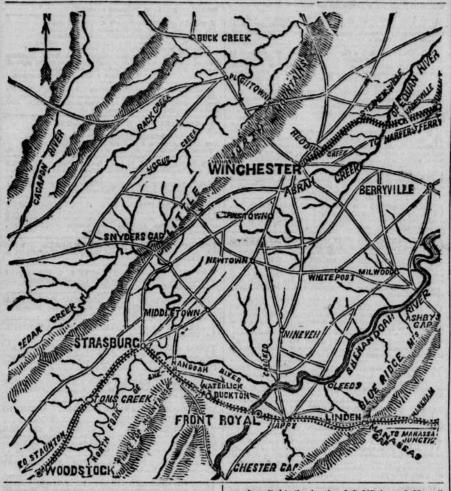
Arrived ship Spitfire and Young Mechanic from New York.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. Luis Molina, Minister from Costa Rica to the United States, is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel. Senoriia Isabel Cubas has returned to town from St Louis, and has taken rooms at the Union Place Hotel. B. Buffum and Dr. J. G. Adams, of Providence: H. P. Jenks, of Philadelphia; W. W. Pago, G. B. Brown, H. B. Pearsen, S. R. Fisk and A. Thompson, of Boston; T. M. Eastman, of California; W. G. Givens and Peter Rowe, of Schnectady; H. S. Hoyt, of New Jersey; L. V. Williams, of England; G. B. Perry, of South America; D. T. Vail and J. B. Gale, of Troy, and J. G. Wilson, bi Chicago, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PURSUIT OF THE REBEL JACKSON.

The Retreat of the Rebels Down the Shenandoan Valley .-- The Troops of Fremont, McDowell, Banks and Shields in Pursuit.



NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

WASSINGTON June 2 1862 EXTENSION OF BAILBOAD FACILITIES BETWEEN

WASHINGTON AND THE NORTHWEST. The House Committee on Railroads, &c., have instruct ed their chairman (Mr. Mallery, of Kentucky) to report a bill to further the construction of the Pittaburg and Connellaville Railroad to the Baltimore and Ohio road at Cumberland. This is in accordance with the memorial of the members of the Legislature of Ohio, which set forth the need of closer, speedier and more direct com-munication between the Northwest and Washington. By this road, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio seventy miles would be saved in transit from the great Northwest to the seat of government. It is represented in the memorial that the amounts that would be saved in freights and fares by this line would soon more than repay any temporary outlay of the government expenses of transportation on military account. Accordingly, the committee report in favor of endorsing bonds of the Connellsville road to the amount of two millions, under proper securities, pro-vided that troops, munitions of war and stores shall be carried over said read at half the usual rates. It is un-derstood that the Baltimore and Ohio Railread Company are willing to co-operate in the construction of a branch hence to the Point of Rocks.

THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD ROUTE. The route of the Pacific Railroad, as provided by the bill that has passed the House, runs gradual-ly and directly north of west from St. Joseph, Mo., to the Southwest Pass, near the forty-third parallel of latitude, and thence it deflects southwest to the great Salt Lake, from which point it describes a circular course in a northerly direction, and enters California above Sigramento. The ateepest grade is upon the Sierra Nevada, and is but one hundred feet and four feet. At all other points the

grades are not extraordinary. THE TAX BILL AND THE NEGROES.

The vote of yesterday on the amendment of Mr. Saulsbury to the Tax bill, that no part of the public money arising from the excise or from customs shall be used for the support and maintenance of fugitive slaves or free negroes, has put the republicans ner. They voted down the proposed amendment on a call of the yeas and nays, and it is an issue in the of negroes at boading schools, according to the present practice. The radicals take fright at this view of the government money to aid States in emancipation and colonizing slaves, is to have force and effect during the war, and not when peace shall be restored. This construc-tion is not at all warranted by the message of President Lincoln on the subject, nor by the members of Congress It is, however, apparent, that the taking of negroe from plantations where they are producing crops, to support and educate them at the public expense, is not only obnexious to the army but to the great body of the

ATTACK OF THE RADICALS ON GENERAL BANKS. It is understood that a great effort is being made to poison the War Department against General Banks. Senator Summer is a constant visitor there.

Mr. Cowan submitted some remarks this morning against the extraordinary test oath required of jurors by ir. Pavis' bill. They were to the effect that so no ous and special were the points to establish loyalty that men of great truthfulness of character might hest tate, lest by some word or deed they might have

PROGRESS OF THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE. The Secrete has been occupied all day upon the Tax bill, reported from the Committee of the Who'e just before the close of the session yesterday. Very little disposiion has been manifested to alter the bill. Nearly the committee's amendments have been considered, but it is estimated that two days more will be occupied before the passage of the bill. It will have to be taken ut without delay in the House, and reported to a Conference Committee. The bill will become a law in less than

Lwo weeks. The House to-day passed the Senate bill, creating the offices of charge d'affaires to Hayti and Liberia, and according to those governments diplomatic recognition. We may soon, therefore, expect to find colored diplomats in the charmed circle of foreign excellences here. The iois delegation in Congress are in favor of conferring upon Mr. Lovejoy the position of Charge to Liberia. It is understood that James Redpath, of Kansas notoriety, and lately a solicitor for emigration to Hayti, is a candidate for the appointment of Charge to that newly recognized government. The only difficulty in the way of his ap-

In the House to-day Mr. Ward, of New York, inaugu rated a movement in favor of a uniform bankrupt law Mr. Ward has strongly advocated this measure as one of great importance to the commercial communities, parti-cularly to New York. It is one of the series of commerial measures to which Mr. Ward has devoted particular attention. The bill now before the Senate presents the

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN NEW ORLEANS. The Cabinet is now engaged in forming a commission of civilians, with a civil governor as its head, for the express purpose of transferring the administration of New Orleans into their hands. The plan agreed upon by the Cabinet will be the same as that already adopted for the State of North Carolina, General Butler will still preserve the military command of the city, and direct he operations of the war.

the operations of the war.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE SEIZURE OF THE RIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The rumor in Washington is that Secretary Seward is of opinion that the money seized in the hands of the Netherland Consul at New Orleanss is not the property of the Confederates, but belongs to the State of Louisiana, as mentiored in the certificate of deposit. This mone

was deposited in the hands of the Netherands Consull in payment of interests of the bonds of the aforesaid State. If such is the case, there is no doubt that the POLYGAMY PROMIBITED.

The California Senators, McDougall and Lathaus, voted gainst the bill to punish pologamy in Utah, not l they disapproved its provisions, but because they regard its passage at present as impolitie and oalenlated, if enforced, to interfere materially with all overland communication with the Pacific coast, as our overland mails and railroad routes pass through the Salt Lake

RELIANCE OF THE RESELS ON FOREIGN INTERVEN-

The government regards as a palpable fact that the novers in the present rebellion never entertained the was to open a point for foreign intervention, on which they relied to overthrow the Union. They began their intrigues, even before they ventured upon the robelion, and ever since have applied themselves to this work of intervention. The pretence of revolution was, therefore, a frand, and is now exposed to the world. It is not doubted that these views are now, or soon will be, known to European governments through the Secretary of

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT DE WOLF. Licutenant De Wolf, wounded at Williamsburg, died at the house of Representative Arnold to-day. He served gallantly at Frederickton, Belmont and Fort Donelson. NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Charles F. Fitch and Henry W. Hide have been ordered, the former to the Tioga and the latter to the Genesce. ENLARGEMENT OF CANALS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

A highly interesting report was made to the House this afternoon by Representative Blair, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment reported as a supplementary section to the pending bill for enlarging the Illinois canal and improving the Illinois river. The section provides for enlarging the locks of the Erie and the Oswego canals to a size adequate to pass gunboats, at a cost not exceeding three n The report presses these works strongly as a naces last winter of the British press in respect to the cities and commerce of the lakes. Our two great channels of naval access, one from the Hudson and the other from the Mississippi, are strikingly treated mercial importance will probably be presented to Con cress in some other form.

THE NEW MEXICO JUDGESHIP. Judge Kirby Benedict, who has been for nine years a Judge of the United States Court in New Mexico has been responted upon the unanimous application of the Territorial Legislature. He has won in New Mexico a popularity equal to that he enjoyed in Illinois. He well de-

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS TO MARSEILLES. Information has been received at the State Departmen rem Mr. George W. Van Horne, Consul of the United States at Marseilles, that American citizens embarking at American ports for Marseilles should have their pass ports vised by the French Corsul. The neglect of having this done subjects the masters of vessels to a fine, be sides subjecting passangers to great inconvenience before a permission to land can be obtained. CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized Martin Kluikowstroem | Vice Consul of Russia for the port of San Francisco.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

PAISING SUNKEN VESSELS. Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of lows, introduced a bill to pro

vide for the raising of the property of the United States which is sunk in the waters thereof. Passed. PASPAGE OF THE BILL PROBBITING POLYGAMY.

Mr. BAYARD, (opp.) of Del., called up the bill from the House to punish polygamy in the Territories of the

Mr. Bayaro, (opp.) of Del., called up the bill from the House to punish polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Territory of Utah, reported from the Sonate Committee on Judiciary, with an amendment. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas 37, nays 2 (Messrs Latham and McDougall).

The bill prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors was taken up.

Mr. Half, (rep.) of N. H., spoke against the bill, as framed, on the ground that it will render it impossible to ever get a jury in certain States.

Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., had many doubts about making a new oath. If a man was to be punished let him be punished thoroughly, and if forgiven let him be forgiven wholly, and not have the fact of his having been a traitor thrown up to him all the time.

Mr. Shenkan, (rep.) of Mol., offered an amendment that the tax on whiskey be fitteen cents a gallon on all manufactured before the 1st of January, and twenty cents on all after that date. Rejected.

Mr. Shenkan, (rep.) of R. L., offered an amendment making the tax on whiskey birty cents per gallon. Rejected.

Mr. Stenner, (rep.) of Mass., offered an amendment making the tax on whiskey birty cents per gallon. Rejected.

The Sente proceeded to consider the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, most of which were adopted.

At seven o'clock Mr. Wade, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to

At seven o'clock Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to djourn. Rejected. Yeas, Messrs. Browning, Chandler, Harris, Comeroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of

meroy, Sumner, Wade, Windows, 1982.

9. Nays, 24.
Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. L. moved to amend so as to y a tax of half a cent per pound on cotton. Rejected lay a tax of half a cent per pound on cotton. Rejected. Yeas, 14; nays, 24. At half-past seven o'clock Mr. Wilson moved to ad-On the vote being taken there was found to be no Adjourned.

> House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, June 3, 1862.

ADMISSION OF WESTERN VIRGINIA INTO THE UNION. Mr. BROWN, (Union) of Va., presented a memorial asking that Western Virginia be admitted into the Union as

a free and independent State. The new State constitu-tion is among the papers. The subject was referred to the Committee on Territories.

NEW MEMBER FROM PENNSYLVANIA. John B. Smiss, (opp.) of Pa., was qualified, and took his seat, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death

his seat, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Cooper, of Posnsylvania.

PASSACE OF THE SELL ECOCRIZING HAYTI AND HUMBER. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate hill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberta.

Afr. KRULY, (rep.) of Fa., replied to the remarks of Mr. Cox and Mr. Biddle, delivered yesterday, which were intended to inflowe the ignorant of the border slave States, and give vehomence to the rebels in arms. In Garther response to his colleague (Mr. Biddle) he said that countless millions of men, who will not know our humble names, will bless Congress and Abraham Lincoln for the work in behalf of freedom already done. He work in behalf of freedom already done the same side as his colleague—in which the writer condemns those who, while professing to be Union men, morely act the politician, as traitors or fools, and says the rebels must be made to see for peace and lay down that arms, the leaders given to the halter, and the system which has caused this war must be wiped out. Mr. Kelly presented this in contrast to the position of his colleague, and argued in favor of the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. Thomas, (Union) of Mass., favored the measure,

league, and argued in favor of the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. Thomas. (Union) of Mass., favored the measure, a guing that the law of nations does not recognize distinction as to color or race.

Mr. Pessender. (rep.) of Me., answered the objection to receiving colored ambresadors from Hayti and Liberia, and said it could not be derogatory to this country for crive them.

Mr. Mayaram said if they could eliminate the negro from politics there could be no difficulty about this matter. Not long ago they had welcomed dark skinned anneasadors from Japan. He supposed if China were to send diplomatic representatives here we would receive them. He fall a large degree of interest in Liberia, many of his clionis having emigrated to that country through his instrumentality. That the commerce of Liberia is worthy of constitution, is demonstrated by the fact that we have commercial agents in that country. Liberia being a nationality, it was our duty and interest to recognize its independence.

Mr. Chrinxens, (Union) of Ky., spoke of his consts it friend liness to colonization in Liberias, which scheme was left to individual exertion, and of the hestility to it by the abolitionists for years past. If the desire was to benefit the Liberians, this could be done by a treaty of commerce. We ought to extend kindness and assistance, not political preferment. There appeared to be a determination here to liberate all the slaves, and in connection with this a bill is brought forward to establish diplomatic intercourse with this inferior race in other portions of the world.

Mr. Goocn, (rep.) of Pa., replied to the objections against the bill. He had no hesitation to say that if

diplomatic intercourse with this inferior race in other portions of the world.

Mr. Gooch, (rep.) of Pa, replied to the objections against the bill. He had no hesitation to say that if ministers be sent hither from Hayti and filberia they might be found superior to some in diplomatic chicles here or at the Courts of Europe. He trusted the time had forever passed when men are to be judged by the color of their skinsor the texture of their garments. This bill did not, as charged, recognize the equality of the races, but the equality of nations.

The House rejected, 40 against \$2, Mr. Cox's substitute, providing for the appointment to each of the republics of liayti and Laberia a Consti General, who shall be authorized to negotiate any treatics of commerce between those republics and this country, at an annual salary of \$1,000.

The bill then passed 85 against 37, and is as follows:—

Be it emuted, &c., That the Precident of the United States

The but then passed 89 against 37, and is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Precident of the United State
be, and he hereby is, authorized, by and with the action
and consent of the Senate, to appoint dip omatic representatives of the United States to the republics of Hayti and
Liberia r spectively. Each of said representatives so appointed shall be accredited as Commissioner and Consulteneral, and shall receive the compensation of commisstoner, provided for by the act of Congr. a approved August
B, 1856, provided that the compensation of the representative at Liberia shall not exceed \$4,000.

we at Liberia sum in the execute \$1,000.

NRW MEMBER FROM CALIFORNIA.

F. F. Lowe was qualified and admitted to a seat from alifornia, there now being three members from that

F. F. Lowe was qualified and admitted to a seat from State.

REMOVAL OF THE NEW ORLEANS MINT TO ST. LOUIS.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a: bill, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, to remove the branch mint from New Orleans to St. Louis.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a: bill, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, to remove the branch mint from New Orleans to St. Louis.

Mr. Wicklipts, (Union) of Ky., offered a resolution that, the Senate concurring, Congress adjourn on the 16th of June.

Passed—yeas 77, nays not counted.

Mr. Pirks, (rep.) of Mc., made a spoech on our relations with the British American provinces.

Mr. Pirks spoke at length on the commorcial relations between the United States and the British provinces. He examined the causes which led to the mitigation of the treaty upon the interests which were instrumental in bringing it about. He argued that all of those interests had suffered. The statistics given by him show the important fact that since the treaty was made our exports to the provinces have diminished nearly \$2,000,000, and our imports increased nearly \$1,000,000. When the treaty was made the balance of trade was about \$16,000,000 ood in our favor, now it is nearly \$1,000,000 against us. Manufacturers of all kinds have emigrated from the States into the provinces, and that almost everything, from a shee pog to a locomotive, is now manufactured there. The amount of eur manufactured articles sent into the provinces is nearly \$1,500,000 less than in 1854. The political objects of the treaty were also bad. The provinces had become riva's, and at once joined in the efforts to establish a Southern confederacy, for the purpose of advancing their interests at our expense. He advected an abrogation of the treaty, and the establishment of a taciff on provincial produce, for the double reason of revenue and placing our producers, who are now to be heavily taxed, upon a par with those of the provinces, who will, probably, of direct and indirect lax

M'CLELLAN'S VICTORY NEAR RICHMOND.

The Desperate Battle in Front of Rich-

mond, Va.-Map of the Battle Field-The Union Army in Sight of the Robel Capital-The Rebel Jackson Driven from the Shenandoah Valley-The War in the South and Southwest-Affairs An interesting account of the Great Battle in front of Richmond, Va., on Saturday and Sunday last, resulting in the Defeat of the Robels, with graphic Letters from our Correspondents, giving full reports of the Move-ments of the Union Army preceding the Fight, illus-trated with a Map of the Battle Field, will be given in the Family Herald, ready this (Wednesday) morning. It will also give accounts of Operations of Gen. Banks' Corps in the Valley of the Shenandoah, the Driving Out f the Army of the Rebel Jackson, and its Reco by the Union Forces; The Latest Despatches from the Department of Gen. Halleck, and all important Wa Movements in all parts of the country of the last week. Interesting information from the Rebel States; A report of the Great Fire in Williamsburg, caused by an Explo sion in a Kerosene Oil Factory, attended with Great Los of Life and Property; Late and important News from Europe, and a quantity of other interesting reading

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THE MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Desperate Battle Near Richmond, Va. Victory of Gen. McCleilan's Forces-The Evacuation of Corinth, Miss., by auregard-Capture of the State Capivernor and Legislature-Important Cor-respondence Between Gen. Butler and the Foreign Consuls at New Orleans-Late Intelligence from Mexico, Cuba, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, will leave this port to-day for Liverpoot.

The mails for Europe will close in this city this merning at nine o'clock.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-will be ready at eight o'clock in the morning. In its columns will be found:—The latest particulars of the Desperate Battle in front of Richmond, Va., on Saturday and Sanday last, resulting in a Decided Victory of the Union Forces under General McCleilan; An account of the Evacuation of Corinth, Miss., by the Rebels, and its Occupation by Gen. Halleck; Account of the Capture of the State Capital of Arkansas and the "Skedaddle" of the Rebel Governor and Legislature; The Reoccupation of the Valley of the Shenandoah by Gen. Banks' Corps, and all important War News of the week; Highly Interesting Letters from our Correspondent at New Orleans, giving a description of the State of Affairs in that City, and the Correspondence in full between Gen. Butler and the Foreign Consuls in regard to the Seizure of Specie placed under the Charge of the Consul of the Netherlands; Late and Important Intelligence from Mexico and Cuba, and a large mass of other toresting reading.

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A LLEVIATOR -DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED A TTENTION.-DR. BRIGGS, THE CHIROPODIST, IS

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No. 2 Cor CHIROPODISTS.—LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT have removed from opposite St. Nicholas' Hotel to 832 Broadway, a few doors above Thirteenth street, where they continue their successful treatment of corns, hunions, nails,

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